WASHINGTON.

The Financial Situation Carefully Considered.

Geo. H. Yeaman's Nomination Withdrawn.

Opposition to Mr. Hoar's Confirmation.

How the Radicals Manage to Retrench.

Grant Reluctant to Nominate Stanton.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Tel graphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—As it is agreed that the financial question is the most important of the session, there was, naturally enough, considerable interest attached to the first meeting of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which took place this morning, and some disappointment was felt that nothing was done. There were present Mr. Garfield, the chairman, and Messrs. Judd, Coburn, Smith (of Vermont), Packer, Lash, Cox and Jones (of Kentucky). The committee found before them a dozen bills relating to the currency, including four for free national banking, one for redistributing the bank circulation, for repealing the act taxing the circulation of the State banks, Ingersoll's bill to issue forty-four millions more of legal tenders, Morrill's bills to do banking on 4½ per cent. bonds, and four others of less importance. The committee dissensed matters informally, and finally adjourned over the holidays. The members, judging from their individual views, are about equally divided on the question of redistributing bank circulation and of authorizing no more banks. By the appointment yesterday of Burchell, of Illinois, the latter State has two members, and the committee is increased to ten.

UTAH AND ALASKA.

The Territorial Committee of the House today discussed the propriety of making a State out of Utah, and of reporting a bill to create a territorial government for Alaska. No result was reached, but the Utah bill will probably be reported early in January. Such of the members as have visited Utah are averse to organizing a State at present.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House Committee on Elections met this morning and had under consideration the subject of compensation to members whose seats are contested. The committee will mature and report some plan by which a uniform rule may be established regulating the pay in such cases.

YEAMAN WITHDRAWN.

An intimation having been conveyed to the President that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate would report adversely on the nomination of George H. Yeaman as Judge of the new 8 th Judicial Circuit, he to-day sent a special message to the Senate withdrawing Yeaman's name, and calling for that of Judge Swing, of Michigan. The latter gentleman has also been among the prominent candidates for this circuit. The opposition to Yeaman came from Ohio and Michigan Republicans, and some from Kentucky, who supplied the Judiciary Committee with the facts of the charges made by Yeaman in 1860 and '61, and who, in letters, charge him with being a time-server.

MINISTER BLOW.

There has been some talk of charges to be made against Minister Blow, of Brazil, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Whether such charges will be made cannot be ascertained, but it is understood that in general terms they involve Blow in certain commercial transactions. Eastern interests appear to have instigated this opposition, which has amounted enough to delay Blow's confirmation for the present.

RETRENCHMENT ON PAPER.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day illustrated the consistency of the economy practiced last winter in the matter of expenditures. The Radicals cut down the last session's appropriations by more than three millions below the amount actually required by existing laws. Not only has this amount to be made up by a deficiency bill, but three millions more have to be added to the bill for appropriations. The original appropriations for the next fiscal year. This is the best answer to the hue and cry over the retrenchment and reform of the last session of the Forty-th Congress.

STANTON'S NOMINATION.

There is no reason to change last night's dispatch that the President has decided to nominate Edwin M. Stanton to the Supreme bench, in place of Grier, resigned. Grant has evinced some reluctance to make this appointment, but the pressure upon him has been irresistible. The whole Republican Pennsylvania Senators have been indecently persistent from the first that Stanton should fill the vacancy.

SWITZLER VS. DYER.

The House Judiciary Committee have ordered the evidence in the case of Switzler vs. Dyer, of the Ninth Missouri District, to be presented. Col. Switzler has been before the Committee, and is now preparing his brief. The case will be heard in January.

SOUTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS.

The following route agents have been appointed by Postmaster General Creswell:

W. M. Young, between Evansville, Ind., and Madisonville, Ky.

Arthur Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., to Bowling Green, Ky.

Wm. H. Mahan, New Albany to Lafayette, Ind.

O. A. Chapin, Peoria to Jacksonville, Ill.

Harman Chapman, Omaha, to Promontory Point.

K. W. Shedd, Marshall, Texas, to Hallsville, La.

E. S. Hills, Savannah, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla.

THE VACANCY IN THE CABINET.

[per] created by Attorney General Hoar's resignation is about to be filled. To-day the President tendered the position to Judge A. W. Strong, of Philadelphia, ex-Member of the State Supreme Court, who has replied by letter accepting it. His name as the new Attorney General will probably be sent to the Senate on Monday.

PATENTS.

The House Committee on Patents to-day visited the Patent-office to obtain practical knowledge of its workings.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Secretary of the Interior has called upon all the Bureaus under him to estimate how much their postage will cost if the franking privilege is abolished.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate has been in session all of to-day and to-night on the Georgia bill, but toward midnight there is no prospect of a vote. There will probably be an all night session. The Republicans, through an informal conference, have finally decided to pass the bill, with a provision that Georgia shall ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments before it shall be entitled to representation in Congress.

SENATORS THURMAN AND SHERMAN

had an earnest war of words on the status of the fifteenth amendment before the people of Ohio.

A QUEER ARRANGEMENT

to secure Radical power was developed here to-night. It appears that by the feuds in State Senate, it will result that the Ohio Senatorial deadlock will remain at a tie. If the Senate here confirms Gen. Potts' nomination, made yesterday, as Governor of Montana, he would have to resign as a Radical member of the Ohio Senate, and thereby give the Democrats a majority in that body. As Potts' district is close, the Radicals are afraid to risk a new election, and Senator Sherman and other Ohio Republicans have put their heads together and decided that Potts must not be confirmed by the Senate, and must remain in the Ohio Senate to constitute a Radical majority. The best joke of the whole thing is that it leaves impeacher Ashley, of Ohio, Governor of Montana.

[To the Associated Press.]

BROOKS ON REPUDIATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Brooks, of New York, should not have been reported on Thursday: "We (meaning Democrats of New York) have never been, never can be, never will be repudiators."

THE REPUDIATION DEBATE.

The debate and action of the House on this subject are much talked about in the departments and among financial men. They regard the question entirely removed from politics. The only regret is that the vote, though unanimous, with one exception, was so small, and this was owing to the fact that many members had gone home to spend the holidays, not anticipating the agitation of this question.

WHISKY WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, forwards to the revenue office information that A. P. Turner, Deputy Collector of the Third District of that State, on the 5th seized two illicit stills owned by a man named Scroggs, and moved them to his house. The next morning a crowd of armed men surrounded Turner's house, in Columbia, as he was about to empty the stills to the court-house, for the purpose of destroying them. Turner defended himself with a pistol. The attacking party were at last routed, but not before a large number of rounds had been exchanged with his pistol, wounding the Sheriff severely in the ankle, Turner's daughter, six years old, was wounded in the shoulder. Turner afterwards left with the posse of his enemies on horseback for assistance. While gone, a crowd of thirty men, armed with muskets, again surrounded his house. They were led by McKiver, who demanded of Turner's wife that the stills be given up, which was refused. McKiver then took an axe, broke open the smoke-house where they had been deposited, and the crowd took the stills away. Turner obtained warrants, and caused three of the ringleaders to be arrested and jailed. The remainder of the party are still under arms, guarding the stills, of which they have possession. Governor Scott believes a military force is absolutely necessary in that vicinity to enforce the revenue laws against these violators.

TARIFF OF STEEL.

The Ways and Means Committee have been in session all day on the subject of the tariff on steel, and, after much and close discussion, the following result was reached: On all steel ingots, coils, sheets and steel wire not less than ¼ of an inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound, in lieu of the present duties, viz: 2½ and 3 cents per pound, and 10 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Marshall proposed 2½ cents, Mr. Blair 2½ cents, Mr. Allison 3½ cents, and Mr. Shenck 3 cents, which latter was finally carried, making the duty specific and uniform. Steel rails and their articles of similar use yet to be acted on. Whether the uniform duty of 3 cents raises or reduces the existing tariff is a matter of discussion.

INTERNAL APPROPRIATIONS.

A report was this morning in circulation that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had made estimates of $2,000,000 more money than appropriated by the last Congress. This is a mistake, as Commissioner Parker estimates only for $250,000 more, which is to cover the additional expenses necessary to carry out obligations of the last Congress in locating all the Indians on reservations. Expenses have been greatly reduced, compared with the amount of labor to be done in locating the Indians upon reservations, scheduling them, &c.

SECRETARY FISH'S SECOND RECEPTION.

The second reception of Secretary Fish took place this evening. Many distinguished persons were present, including the Cabinet officers, Assistant Secretary, foreign ministers, Gen Sherman, Admiral Davis and members of Congress. The number of ladies present was unusually large.

NASHVILLE.

Election for Convention Delegates.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 17.—The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention takes place to-morrow. Although everybody of the proper age will be allowed to vote, it is expected a full vote will not be polled, and on this account fears are entertained in some quarters that the proposition for a convention will not carry, especially as it is understood that the Radicals will not bring out their full strength and to a man against the convention. With all this, I will make the prediction that the convention will carry by twenty-five or thirty thousand majority. Thousands of ex-Confederates, who have not voted for half a dozen of years, will hardly be inclined to let slip the luxury of casting their ballots the first chance. The personnel of the coming convention will stand very high. The ablest men in the State have generally been selected, and this in its if furnishes a fair indication that no unbridled or revolutionary measures will be attempted. It is safe to say now in advance that a majority of the delegates will favor the provision making suffrage universal, although there will be a determined and respectable opposition. The convention meets the second Monday in January.

[To the Associated Press.]

Gen. Thomas Indignant—He Proposes to Buy Back His Portrait and Return the Gold Medal Voted by the State—Legislature Impeaches—Constitutional Convention—Malicious Prosecution.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 17.—Some weeks ago, Mr. Hinkle, of Davidson, made a proposition in the lower branch of the Legislature to sell the portrait of Gen. Thomas hanging in the State Capitol, which was voted by the Legislature of the State, which proposition failed by a large majority. Gen. Thomas has written a letter to Mr. Hinkle, in which he says that he thinks he has written a letter to the Speaker of the House to ascertain the cost of painting the portrait, adding that he would refund the money. He has concluded not to do this, owing to the present Legislature, so soon as he can get it from Ball & Black, New York, with them he deposited a $10,000 bill, and by his hasty departure for the Pacific coast, the gold medal voted him by the last Legislature, in commemoration of the battle of Nashville, was ordered from front of Nashville, in December, 1864.

The Senate to-day, at the request of the Committee on Internal Improvements, ordered the printing of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, and adopted the House resolution requesting the Governor to call Congress to the surviving soldiers of the Seminole war.

The House passed, on its third reading, the bill to incorporate the Nashville Savings Bank Invested, with the addition of a license tax of ten dollars on every five thousand dollars.

The Senate indefinitely postponed the bill in favor of a bill adopting the Ohio system of managing State prisons, but the House adopted the bill, striking it out.

The election of members to the Constitutional Convention takes place to-morrow. But little interest is manifested, and the convention is generally believed by those who contained that the ultras may have a majority and reject universal suffrage.

J. Edward Scott has to-day put out a writ against Supervisor Emery for $50,000 damages for libel and malicious prosecution. Emory left for Washington before the writ could be served.

TERRE HAUTE.

Religious Excitement—Arrest, Trial and Discharge of a Zealot.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 17.—Very great excitement exists here, occasioned by the arrest and trial of Rev. J. G. White, of Jacksonville, Ill., charged with delivering a lecture, to which an admission fee was required, at the Presbyterian church, the same being neither historical, scriptural, or literary, but vulgar and obscene, and therefore in violation of a city ordinance. Mr. White is a well-known and very bitter opponent of the Roman Catholic church. He came here some days ago and delivered a series of lectures against Romanism, selling with a paid lecture to men only, which was advertised through the press in a card, of which the following is the conclusion:

"As to the reverend Roman clergy, we hereby give due notice that their secret theories will be exposed by the whole church; that fathers, husbands and brothers shall know what transpires in our confessional, under the cover of secrecy, and that under penalty of endless damnation, and I hereby challenge any accredited Priest or Bishop to deny one of the facts to be given in the books as genuine and the facts now exist

[Signed] J. G. WHITE"

The lecture was numerously attended by males only, including a number of the most Catholic laymen Dr. White handled the subject without gloves, and stirred up a very bitter feeling among the Catholic portion of the community and persons sympathizing with them. The next day (yesterday) he was arrested on the charge above specified, and the trial was set for this morning. Four very prominent lawyers appeared for the defense. The attorney opposed the case, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. White, who justified what he had said and done, stating that he had been told that he would be had said was supported by Catholic books, which he would produce, and challenge any priest to deny. The prosecution failed to offer any evidence in support of the charge, and, after several speeches were made, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Dr. White was discharged. The court should applause by an excited and deeply-interested audience.

At the conclusion of the trial, Dr. White gave notice that he would repeat the lecture on which the prosecution was based at the Presbyterian church this evening, and invited the public to attend. Long before the hour the church was densely packed with men only, and Dr. White repeated his very severe charges against the Roman Catholic church, and supported them by citations from Catholic books. He commented on the attempt that had been made to muzzle him for exercising the right of free speech, and stated that he considered the action of the court in fining the chief of police for refusing to issue a writ in favor of a bill adopting the Ohio system of managing State prisons, but the House adopted the bill, striking it out.

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The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869. NEW SERIES NO. 454.

NEW YORK.

Another Panic on Wall Street.

Boutwell Causes Distrust and Dismay in the Gold Ring.

The Rates for Money, Bonds and Stocks.

More Excitement About the Gunboats.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

PANIC IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—There was a panic in Wall street to day, reminding one somewhat, though on a smaller scale, of that of September last. The intended operations of Boutwell have been variously reported, and much distrust has been felt concerning his policy for several days past. A combination was formed to play upon the rumors in circulation, and to keep the price of gold up on the strength of them. This worked satisfactorily until yesterday, when it became generally known among the leading gold speculators—how is not known—that the bids on government gold to-day would not be accepted at the ruling market figures. The bulls now became bears and large quantities of gold were thrown on the market this morning. Transactions in the gold room commenced early and the process of bearing gold in order to obtain the Government gold at as low a figure as possible commenced. At noon there was a general rush for the sub-treasury where a larger crowd had been assembled, larger than has ever gathered since the sales of Government gold commenced. Bids aggregated only $483,000 and ranged from 131-16 to 131-17. At the close Assistant Secretary Folger announced that the bids would be accepted, but that the Secretary had ordered no more gold to be sold under 132.

DISTRUST AND DISMAY.

This vacillating course of Boutwell produced thorough distrust and dismay. The crowd rushed back to the Gold-room, in which a lively and excited scene was enacted. Gold was offered by fifties and hundreds of thousands and readily taken. Prices fell steadily until it reached 130¾, the lowest point since September 25, 1869.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The excitement was intense, and it was predicted in many quarters that the decline would speedily follow, and would perhaps result in the ruin of many mercantile houses. The allegation that a ring was formed to operate on private intelligence from the Secretary was made openly, and it was said that, had not the plot been discovered, the majority of the brokers would have been caught in the trap, and would have suffered severely. "If this course is to be pursued by the Secretary," said one, "we shall lose all confidence in the Government, and things will go to general smash very soon."

THE MONEY MARKET

was quiet on call at 7 per cent currency. The discount market is demoralized by the mercantile failures. The rates for prime indorsed paper range from 10 to 12 per cent.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was heavy and declined.

The foreign exchange market is steady on the basis of 108½ to 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty-days sterling bills, and sight 109¼ to 109¾.

STOCKS.

The stock market is unsettled and lower. Southern State securities are generally firm.

THE SPANISH WAR SHIPS

will sail to-morrow. There was more excitement to-day, and a much larger crowd than at any previous day. A report was in circulation that an indignation meeting would be held in the afternoon to protest against the action of the Executive, but probably in the morning an individual began making an incendiary speech, inciting to acts of violence against the vessels. He was quickly suppressed by the police, and the crowd, after waiting for the suspension late in the evening for the distinguished speakers who were to enlighten them on international rights and duties, discovered they had been hoaxed, dispersed, not silently nor quietly. The vessels made short trial trips very successfully yesterday evening.

MARINE DISASTER.

The steamer Grecian, of the Anchor line, bound from Palermo to New York, ran ashore on Long Island. The ship and cargo are a total loss. The passengers and crew were with difficulty saved.

[To the Associated Press.]

M'FARLAND INDICTED.

New York, Dec. 17.—Daniel McFarland was formally indicted by the grand jury to-day.

Informal application was made to the Surrogate to-day for administration on Albert D. Richardson's estate by his brother on his own behalf. He stated the widow and children were in destitute circumstances, and that no property, except some $10,000 worth of Tribune stock, was in New Jersey. His application was denied on the ground that administration belonged to the widow or children of deceased.

THE EMEZZLEMENT CASE.

Geo. F. Duaning, charged with embezzling about $22,000 while engaged in an official capacity in the sub treasury, has waved examination, and is held to await the action of the grand jury.

THE BOUNTY BOND FRAUDS.

Mr. Haskins has been arrested on the charge of having been implicated in the bounty bond frauds of 1864 & 1865.

THE STAMP COUNTERFEITERS.

The examination in the case of the two Falzers, lithographers, charged with counterfeiting U. S. stamp ped checks, has been postponed pending the arrest of the principal party concerned.

A CONTRADICTION.

A report that the Elevated railroad in Greenwich street has been sold to Cornelius Vanderbilt for $700,000 was contradicted.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Wm. H. Whimpstad, who figured prominently in drawback frauds and who has been making a Canadian tour, has been induced to return here, and has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

FAILED.

The failure of J. W. Bond & Co., a dry goods house in Trenton, N. J., is announced for $70,000 with assets for $40,000.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS

have been detained to-day in consequence of a portion of the engineers and some of the crews refusing to go to work. No trouble was apprehended notwithstanding a disturbance was looked for.

An advertisement in the morning papers that a mass meeting of Cubans would be held at the Academy of Music to-night, for a large congregation of people in that vicinity this afternoon, among them, however, but few Cubans. A large force of police were on the spot ready to quell any disturbance. Both the authorities at the Delamater works and the Cuban Junta express entire ignorance of the meeting, which will probably be the Wednesday night. The latter say numerous proposals for that purpose have been made, but they refused it or completely.

PNEUMATIC DISPATCH TUBE.

The Evening Post has a rumor that the company which has been at work for a time on the supposed pneumatic dispatch tube under Broadway is really building the gravelway on the Southern railway say the second section of the survey will be completed Monday next. Connection at Georgetown, the line goes through Versailles, Harrodsburg, Martinsville and Danville, crossing the Kentucky river at the mouth of Clear Creek.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Dr. Rynolds was arraigned before the United States Commissioner for making false returns of income. He waived the examination, and was bound over to the February term of the United States Court.

Chas. Dalton, of the penny post, was convicted of opening letters, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and $200 costs.

Private advices from the conveyancing on the Southern railway say the second section of the survey will be completed Monday next. Connection at Georgetown, the line goes through Versailles Harrodsburg, Martinsville and Danville, crossing the Kentucky river at the mouth of Clear Creek.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Dr. Rynolds was a murder at the Cincinnati Hospital this evening. Wm. D. Clayton stabbed Henry Meyers in the back, who died in a few minutes. Both were patients. The tragedy occurred at six o'clock this evening. Meyers had been sitting close to one of the windows. An old man Clayton remonstrated, when Meyers immediately struck him. The nurse stopped the quarrel, and Clayton went into the water closet. Meyers followed and attacked him there. Parties separated them, and the nurse took Meyers to the end of the ward and telegraphed for the Superintendent. At this time Clayton stepped up behind, reached around and stabbed Meyers with a pocket-knife in the left breast. Meyers was born in Canada, is twenty-one years old; a resident of Cincinnati eight years; is a painter; has a brother Thomas Meyers at St. Louis; Clayton said that at the hospital to be twenty one years old; always lived in the city, and had no friends. At the station-house he said he was born in New York; dreaded for his mother to hear the news; had been in the army and in the navy; only here six weeks, and had made false statements to procure admission to the hospital. He is of slender form, light complexion and hair; medium height and intelligent. He shows remorse, and says God only knows why he did it. The murdered man has no friends in the city.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill creating a land district in Wyoming.

MR. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill to incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Association.

MR. SPENCER introduced a bill to abolish the office of naval officer. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MR. SCHURZ introduced a bill to prevent persons who have been officers of the Treasury Department from aiding in the prosecution of cases against the United States. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution relative to furnishing safes to collectors of internal revenue.

MR. POMEROY offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Postmaster-General to furnish copies of the communications with the French Government relative to securing modifications of the postal arrangements.

TELEGRAPHIC.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate took up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. The bill provides that, whenever communication shall hereafter be established between the United States and any foreign country, the Government of the United States to enjoy equal privileges with any foreign government which may contract for the control of such cable, and at all times to be entitled to transmit by its own operators government messages, which are to take precedence of all others, and to be paid for at rates established by the Postmaster General unless otherwise agreed; all such lines to be kept open for transmission for daily publication of market reports and other intelligence and messages to be arranged by the order of their reception, and shall at all times have power to determine the rate to be charged and establish such regulations as it may judge proper for settling and collecting such line within the jurisdiction of the United States. A written acceptance of the foregoing terms shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State. The second section declares that, subject to the foregoing stipulations and subject to the terms of such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of magnetic lines for cables between the United States and foreign countries, subject however to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction; and provided that no privileges conferred by this act shall not be enjoyed by any person or company whose line terminates in any foreign country which shall not confer similar privileges upon companies incorporated by authority of the United States or of any State of the Union.

MR. SUMNER said since a bill had been reported in February last, a cable had been landed on our shores from France, and this rendered a modification of the bill necessary. He proposed an amendment, to make the language of the bill applicable not only to future but existing cables.

MR. THURMAN suggested a legal question had been broached as to the right of a State to permit the landing of cables without permission of Congress, and he thought part of the bill was unconstitutional. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MR. SUMNER said the question referred to by the senator from Ohio, that of State rights, was an old customer in the Senate, but the authority of the General Government in this matter was clear. It was the duty of the nation to exercise its powers to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

MR. CONKLING said the amendment was retroactive by a provision making the bill universal in its character, and thereby these new conditions would be imposed upon companies upon cables already authorized by Congress, as well as upon all others.

MR. FERRY said that the provision had been made to protect special privileges guaranteed under acts of Congress to certain cables, and that the opinion of the Judiciary Committee was that Congress, if it thought might, with propriety, pass a code of restrictions which would be applicable generally to all cables between the United States and foreign countries.

MR. THURMAN, referring to a remark by Mr. Sumner, that the State of Ohio had lost the power of reviving the theory of State rights, said he didn't know that any senator would impose on others in considering the question that the Senate that the Senator noticed to ask in one suggestions the apparition of State rights, in such manner as to justify the fears he was thinking of alarm. So earnestly had the Senator from Massachusetts been engaged in putting down the unconstitutional doctrine of State rights, that his habit of mind made it impossible for him to believe that State rights could be relied upon any theory of the Constitution. States had some rights, and the speaker believed they could still be referred to in the Senate. He had not denied that the State could sue the United States under the pending bill, but had simply asked it should receive the consideration it deserved for its long and honorable record. He wished to say this much without an improper criticism of his motives.

GEORGIA.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia.

MR. SAULSBURY delivered an argument in illustration of the unconstitutionality of Congressional legislation relative to unreconstructed States, which he claimed was prompted by the most unworthy motives and in violation of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL BILLS.

The following additional bills were introduced during the morning:

MR. MORRILL introduced a bill to abolish the ranking privileges and provide postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage on official correspondence and other matters. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices.

MR. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide for the collection of the claims of the Cherokee incurred by the territorial authorities of Montana in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the year 1867.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARMY.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of officers of the army. It authorizes the Secretary of War to honorably discharge any infantry officer now in service, provided the number left in the service shall not be reduced below the requirements of the twenty-five regiments authorized by law. Officers thus discharged on their own application shall receive from one to two years' extra pay and allowances according to their terms of service, and a half year's pay to all who have served from five to ten years, and one year's pay to all others.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 2:30, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate went into Executive Session for a short time. Then it resumed legislative session and consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed.

EVENING SESSION.

MR. DAVIS argued that only by successful revolution could the relation of the Southern States with the Union be permanently severed. It was impossible to ascribe definitely to any particular measure its proportional popularity. He charged that in bringing forward the fifteenth amendment the Republican party had repudiated the Chicago platform, upon which Ohio had been carried for Grant, and referred to the dismissed Republican majorities in that State as to evidence that they had lost the confidence of the people. Referring to the rejection of the fifteenth amendment by the Ohio Legislature, he said that if the doctrine that a State could not withdraw its assent to a constitutional amendment was correct, it would follow that when a State had rejected a proposed amendment its action could not after wards be reversed.

MR. SHERMAN said, like the acts of Congress, the action of State Legislatures might be a subject of repeal at any time. In reply to his colleague he claimed that the people of Ohio never acquiesced in the fourteenth amendment, the question of the adoption of either the thirteenth, fourteenth or fifteenth amendment. If the simple question was to-day left to the people of Ohio whether they would disfranchise a man because he was born with a black skin, he believed the answer would be in the negative by 50,000 majority, and in justice to that State he made this statement.

In the course of further debate between the Senators from Ohio, Mr. Thurman replied at length to his colleague. He said that, under the pretence of sustaining the previous reconstruction measures, this bill struck deep at the very foundation principles of free government, and was subversive of such cable, and at all times to be entitled to transmit by its own operators government messages, which are to take precedence of all others, and to be paid for at rates established by the Postmaster General unless otherwise agreed; all such lines to be kept open for transmission for daily publication of market reports and other intelligence and messages to be arranged by the order of their reception, and shall at all times have power to determine the rate to be charged and establish such regulations as it may judge proper for settling and collecting such line within the jurisdiction of the United States. A written acceptance of the foregoing terms shall be filed in the office of Secretary of State. The second section declares that, subject to the foregoing stipulations and subject to the terms of such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of magnetic lines for cables between the United States and foreign countries, subject however to any and all rights of property and State jurisdiction; and provided that no privileges conferred by this act shall not be enjoyed by any person or company whose line terminates in any foreign country which shall not confer similar privileges upon companies incorporated by authority of the United States or of any State of the Union.

MR. SUMNER said since a bill had been reported in February last, a cable had been landed on our shores from France, and this rendered a modification of the bill necessary. He proposed an amendment, to make the language of the bill applicable not only to future but existing cables.

MR. THURMAN suggested a legal question had been broached as to the right of a State to permit the landing of cables without permission of Congress, and he thought part of the bill was unconstitutional. He moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MR. SUMNER said the question referred to by the senator from Ohio, that of State rights, was an old customer in the Senate, but the authority of the General Government in this matter was clear. It was the duty of the nation to exercise its powers to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

A meeting of the workingmen of the city was held this evening for the purpose of considering the question of cheap labor. Resolutions were adopted, strongly protesting against the importation of Chinamen into this country, by an American immigrant society, to the injury of the working classes, and calling on Congress to take measures for its prevention.

CONVICTED.

Jacob Dickerson was convicted of the murder of Hoter Stakes, at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday.

DISMISSED.

T. W. Reeves, formerly a Methodist minister, and J. Harrigan, both policemen, were yesterday dismissed for robbery.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TO THE SCRAPS.]

ENGLAND.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION REVIEWED.

LONDON, Dec. 17—The Alabama question is again engrossing public attention. Historians publishes a long communication in the Times, wherein he asserts European States refused to consider Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee pirates for the same reason that France long before refused so to do in regard to Benjamin Franklin. The analogy in cases of St. James and Somers he thinks is complete, and thence goes on to draw obvious inferences.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 17—The Times in a leader on the Alabama claims says: If Minister Motley proposes that negotiations for the settlement of the claims be opened at Washington, the proposal will be accepted. We must add, it would be unwise to enter upon any sort of negotiation unless each side is prepared to enter on negotiations with confidence in the honor of the other. The charges is made by Americans that we did not show a proper feeling toward them during the war, that our want of proper feeling led us to afford unfair assistance to their enemies. The defense is that it was our duty to abstain from showing any feeling toward either; that the alleged unfair assistance was a strict observance of neutrality.

The Times says that the present relations between the two countries cannot be restored until we understand and respect the craving of the American for sympathy, and they understand the difficulties of our situation as friendship if we begin in the past—it is petty fogging attorneys. American writers and statesmen may remember with advantage that our blood is not thicker than water between them. Englishmen have susceptibilities as well as Americans. It is not probable we shall ever have and let us hope we shall not a suggestion that we are insincere and bent on bloodwinking those with whom we profess to be dealing openly.

IRELAND'S COLONIAL POLICY.

The Daily Evening News says England's settled colonial policy is a marriage of affection, if possible, and that failing, one of coercion etc. Another conference will ever again propose one of force.

UNIVERSITY EXCLUSIVENESS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Aubern Herbert, M. P., has resigned his offered fellowship. In a note announcing the fact he says: The present management of the University is unwise and unjust, because it permits it adhering to the policy of exclusiveness.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON AGAIN INDISPOSED.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Emperor Napoleon has been suffering from illness for a few days, but is now better.

LORD LYONS.

English Ambassador, gave a fete yesterday in honor of Gen. Banks. The General will soon sail for New York.

A NEW MINISTRY.

It is asserted that Emile Olivier has been charged with the formation of a new ministry.

Deputy Richmont has resigned his seat in the Corps, and been appointed, by Imperial decree, Senator of France.

M. Forcade La Roquette, Minister of the Interior, will offer himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the district of M. Richmont.

A SEVERE STORM

prevails to-day, and seriously interferes with the working of the telegraph wires on the continent.

THE POPE.

The apprehensions in regard to the health of the Pope were caused by the report which circulated throughout Europe that he had an apoplectic attack and remained incapable of motion. This report is entirely without foundation. The health of the Pope at present is remarkably good.

ROME.

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

[illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantage of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 9 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge has returned to Frankfort.

Sam. Patterson, of Jessamine, sold, a few days ago, a pair of horses for $450.

Mr. Reedy, living near Rough and Ready, was accidentally shot in the leg on Wednesday last.

A medical convention of the physicians of Nicholas and Bath counties will be held in Carlisle on the 20th inst.

The young men in and about Mooreland contemplate organizing a Young Men's Christian Association at that place.

The surviving soldiers of Covington will celebrate a part of the Grand Army of the Republic on next Thursday evening.

John L. Nesi, of Mercer county, sold on the 10th inst., to H. W. and David Dunn, of Garrard county, 23 two-year old mules at $182 50 per head.

Mr. Wm. Lawrence, the oldest citizen of Russellville, died on Wednesday from injuries received by a fall last week. He was eighty-four years of age.

Trent Wren made a brutal assault upon an old man named Ochner, in Mt. Sterling, last Saturday afternoon. Wren was arrested, gave bail and was released.

A public discussion, in which members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes will take part, will be held in the chapel of Centre College, Danville, on the afternoon of Tuesday, 21st inst., commencing at 2 o'clock.

The man calling himself William Goodwin, who has for several years past been traveling in the central part of the State, obtaining money under false pretenses, as agent for the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is an imposter.

Granville Rogers, a brother of Captain Rogers was killed a few days ago, near Blue Lick Springs, Bourbon county, by his uncle, Wm. C. Griffith, whose life he had threatened and attempted to take. The uncle shot him with a double-barreled shot gun.

There will be a deer chase at Berryville on Tuesday, the 21st inst. A four year old buck will be started, and the dog that takes him will have him for a prize. Dogs are to be entered on or before the day of chase. The start will be made on each particular day from the court house by a flag, to give notice to hunters not to shoot it.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says: "About this time, one of the arches of the new capitol building fell into the basement, by its own weight. Had not this occurred before examining into the workmanship before the building proceeds further in its erection? What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

An exhibition of stock took place on Wednesday at the capitol grounds, Frankfort. Mr. Philip Swigert exhibited five Alderneys. J. W. Hunt Reynolds exhibited six of eight head of trotting colts, five head of Percheron draft stock, South-down bucks and ewes, eight head of Aldorney stock and one Berkshire pig.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Green peas are seasonable in Florida.

The city treasury of Richmond is empty.

Mrs. W. W. Craig in the Nashville press dona.

Tournaments continue to be held in South Carolina.

Memphis had its first snow of the season on Wednesday.

The expenses of the North Carolina Assembly are $1,500 per day.

The machinery in the Texas Penitentiary is now running all the time.

A rumor says the Cuban party that left Augusta, Ga., the other day, has returned. It didn't go to Cuba.

The oldest man in Anderson county, S. C., died recently, aged 97. His name was George Campbell.

Sales of land were made in Hall county, Ala., last week, at $25 per acre, and in Marion county, S. C., at $20.

A negro was arrested the other day in Petersburg, Va., for stealing a mill-wheel which weighed 600 pounds.

A Bill regulating the quantity and weight of a barrel of crude turpentine is pending in the South Carolina Legislature.

Bishop Kavanaugh presides at the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, which meets in Charlestown on Wednesday.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C., are making preparations to have a grand industrial exhibition, open to the world, in November, 1870.

The tobacco-house of Mr. Faustine Marshall, near Bartyville, Va., was set on fire on Monday and burned. It contained about 7,000 pounds of tobacco.

A difficulty occurred in Coffee county, Alabama, last week, between McCullough and Medlen, which resulted in the death of the former. Medlen made his escape.

The banner announcements on eggs-high-ting principle, and Tennessee expects every hen to do her duty. Sixty cents a dozen in Macon—an inestimable value, if the poultry could but be induced to see it.

Tallapoosa county, Ala., has already deposited in Montgomery the money necessary to meet the January interest on her two hundred thousand dollars of bonds issued to the Savannah and Memphis railroad.

B. Odell Duncan, of South Carolina, has been nominated Consul at Naples. Mr. Duncan, during the war, was United States Consul to the Grand Duchy of Baden, and more recently a member of the (Club House) Constitutional Convention too.

The citizens of the Texas side of the Rio Grande are making ox and schooner-loads of cotton to Matamoras. The Brownsville Valley Eagle: "Two Warren, a Conservative colored man (the very color for an Ohio man to vote the Conservative ticket in this country), was assassinated on Saturday by two notoriously Radical colored men, Solomon Fields and Isaac Boggus, and beaten nearly to death. On last Saturday a day colored man came to Cameron for the purpose of organizing a Conservative club, and, although they endeavored to conceal themselves with perfect propriety, they were not more by a drunken rabble and driven from the town."

The prospects of the bill to abolish the banking privileges are not good. Unfortunately the result depends upon the votes of interested men; the vote, as the New York Tribune expresses it, of "the only men in the United States" not to be benefited by the passage of the bill." We expect the bill to be defeated, but the vote that shall defeat it will be a corrupt vote. The whole country knows this and the whole country might just as well say it.

We publish this morning the serenade speeches of Governor Stevenson and Senator McCreery. Both are graceful. But the occasion which called the Senator out was one which gave him an opportunity to deliver himself in his happiest and most characteristic style. He spoke like a warm-hearted Kentuckian and a thorough Democrat as he is. It is impossible for the most indifferent reader in perusing such robust and manly sentiments not to regret the defeat of one so large-hearted, so capable and so sincere.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says: "A short time since, one of the arches of the new capitol building fell into the basement, of its own weight. Had not this occurred before examining into the workmanship before the building proceeds further in its erection? What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

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There is no similarity whatever between the case of Louisville and that of Cincinnati. Louisville asks a charter to enable citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee to build a railroad upon the usual joint-stock plan. Cincinnati asks a charter ceding extraordinary privileges and perpetual franchises to herself, without one single Tennessee or Kentucky corporator. The Commonwealth is a little silly.

Senator Ramsey brings in a bill for an interpreter employed by him in Paris while he was trying to negotiate a post.il treaty with the French Government. So the people of the United States are called on to pay because Grant chose to send a negotiator to France who was ignorant of the French language. If they are taxed for the ignorance of all the administration's appointees and the administration's own ignorance, they will soon be bankrupt. We should have no objection to a tax on ignorance if every man were taxed on his own, but, when it comes to taxing the people for the ignorance of the officials, we claim the sacred right to grumble.

Matters of Fact and Matters of Fiction.

The matter-of-fact tone of American journalism affords one of the most hopeful signs of the present time. Undoubtedly the newspapers of the country could not be better employed than in contributing to the dissemination of correct and sound views upon finance and kindred topics; for this is the sort of knowledge which the people require just now. Our public men should devote themselves to the study of political economy, not only those who occupy seats in Congress, but members of State Legislatures, and even Mayors of cities, and the city fathers of every large corporation. The National Government would not be throwing away money if it would order printed, for gratuitous distribution, a mammoth edition of John Stuart Mill's great work on Political Economy. Now-a-days it is the chief business of the legislator and politician to deal with questions for the rational solution of which a pretty thorough knowledge of the principles of economic science is required. Politics is becoming more and more a branch of social science, no less in America than in Europe, and we are beginning to learn that it is no longer safe, but very perilous, to intrust the important work of making our laws to men with no higher qualifications than glib tongues and fierce partisan zeal. This period requires for its legislators and administrative officers honest, capable, and enlightened men. The war has left our affairs in such a snarl that politicians and journalists are forced to consider the public wool. The general interests can no longer conveniently be subordinated to party or individual interests, because the questions which are now most pressing and prominent are precisely matters which deeply concern the entire people, and do not admit of being made party questions. Individual differences of opinion will of course abound, in the same way that we find diversity of theories among men of science, but such differences can hardly attain to sufficient importance to rive rise to party divisions, and the great practical urgency of reaching the truest and best plan of action will do much to deprive the demagogue of occupation, and give the worthiest possible object to the most ambitious mind. Take the public debt. We cannot wrangle over that as we did over the negro question, because it is a matter in which the people are almost universally interested, and to the same way. All classes desire that it should be wisely managed and ultimately paid. So with taxation and finance. There may and will be conflicting opinions as to policy, but the subjects themselves are of such close and vital consequence to every worthy member of society, that politicians will find it to their advantage to keep the public interest steadily in view, and to search for and apply to each disorder its fittest remedy. This line of reflection might be pursued much further. The present situation, so different from any that has ever preceded it in this country, is certain to have an effect upon the future conditions of party politics. It is not unlikely that henceforth party feeling will decline, and that the political controversies of the future will evoke a display of reason and spirit of compromise rather than of rancor and passion. The recent failure of that dirty little sheet, Brick Pomeroy's Democrat, serves as a palpable illustration of our remarks, and shows that ribald abuse and vulgar personalities are not regarded by the people as the best method of treating the present emergency. But it is not our purpose to forecast the future, or write a disquisition upon the prospects of parties. We have thought it worth while to commend the press for the prominence which it allots to questions of finance, and in the foregoing remarks we have perhaps made it plain why such topics merit and require thorough consideration. With us all important public questions are ultimately decided by the votes of the people, and as most of us derive our instruction from the press, it is quite proper that our newspapers should help to qualify us to vote intelligently.

Georgia.

It seems quite certain that the infamous Georgia bill will pass both houses of Congress with the addition of Senator Morton's proposition, making the ratification of the 15th amendment a condition precedent to the admission of the State into the Union, and that too although she has been actually admitted already, her representatives having been allowed to occupy their seats in the lower House and her vote for President and Vice-President having been counted in the Senate.

Georgia will of course do as she pleases, but we hope that she will not lift a finger to get into the Union more than she is in it now. She has fulfilled all the conditions of the reconstruction act; she has been recognized by both branches of Congress as a State in the Union; and, if she is not in the Union, she can in our opinion better afford to be out than in during the reign of the sway of Radicalism in the country. She may be oppressed and persecuted, but, so long as she remains true to herself, she cannot be deprived of her own respect or of the world's.

Repudiation.

Mr. Mungen, the Democratic member of Congress from the Fifth district of Ohio, made a long speech in the House on Thursday in favor of repudiating the five-twenties and the ten-forties. As an argument for the repudiation of those bonds, he stated the fact that the Government has already repudiated the war debt to private claimants for property taken and damages done, or at least refused to pay it, and that this debt is at least as binding and sacred as the Government bonds.

Mr. Mungen received no support from the Democratic members of the House. Gen. Slocum, Judge Woodward, and Messrs. Randall, Potter and Cox, all Democrats, spoke in reply to him, denouncing repudiation and saying that it was no part of the tenets of the Democracy, and, when a resolution was offered, setting forth that the public faith must be preserved, there was in the whole House but a single negative vote. It was a very silly thing on the part of Mr. Mungen to offer his proposition, and he would not have done so if he had been fit for his place. Unquestionably, he told in his speech a great deal of stern and severe truth. The Government has virtually repudiated more than a thousand millions of the just war claims of men strictly loyal, even in the Radical sense of the term loyalty; it has repudiated its plighted faith to pay to loyal Kentuckians a specified amount per head for their freed slaves; it proposes to repudiate a portion of the debt due to the bondholders by compelling them to accept a lower rate of interest than the specific rate for which they loaned their money; and, although the utter repudiation of the 5-20s and 10-40s would be in no respect a greater violation of principle or infraction of public faith than the repudiation already practiced and the repudiation which the administration urges, yet still it would be repudiation, and, therefore, a thing against which the Democracy should and will fight as they have fought and will fight against all other measures of repudiation.

The Federal Government is a repudiator, and it will be only a repudiator if it shall repudiate the national bonds. So far, therefore, as the character of our country is concerned, it would seem to matter little whether the bonds are repudiated or not; but, although the amount of them was tremendously aggravated by all sorts of swindling, so that they are a terrible and most unjust burden upon the people, they are a legal debt and in many cases a debt to innocent and worthy parties, and therefore we would have them paid. We would have them paid strictly according to contract, paid faithfully in the currency of the country, unless the hard policy of the Government shall bankrupt the nation and render repudiation, or rather non-payment, an inevitable necessity. Repudiation is advocated by no true Democrats, but, if it forces itself upon the country, they must accept it just as they would accept death, or disease, or any other evil that it is not in their power to escape.

☞ Grant's treatment of the tariff and internal taxation and nearly all the other subjects that he speaks of in his message is characteristic of the brave soldier. He proposes to meet them squarely, courageously and boldly, *by postponing their consideration to some future time.* He thinks that the Internal Revenue law should be repealed, but he wants the repeal postponed for at least three years—that is, till about the close of his Presidential term. But if he shall make up his mind that his chances are pretty fair for a second term, he will find a pretext to ask a postponement for seven years instead of three.

☞ Miss Anthony, of the Revolution, has such an antipathy to the men that she declares she will have "Susan B. Anthony" upon her tombstone. This is a severe blow at the men, but it is gratifying to know that they, without a single exception, have become thoroughly reconciled to it.

☞ The United States Senate, if it had any dignity, would have protected it by putting a quick stop to Brownlow's lowlived and vulgar vituperation on Thursday.

☞ Senator Drake has introduced a bill to abolish the Constitution. Now let us have a thunderbolt to abolish Senator Drake.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The Stocking Factory will be open every night this week until 9 o'clock for the accommodation of those who prefer to call out during the day. All descriptions of hosiery, underwear, and knit goods at astonishingly low prices. Sign of the big stocking, 145 West Market street. J. C. Wood & Co.

An Extended Popularity.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in more favorable repute than ever the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving coughs, colds and throat diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

☞ Klauber has secured one of the best artists from the East, and is now prepared to execute photographs in oil, water colors, India ink, and also porcelain pictures in finer and better style than heretofore done in this city.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction Monday morning, Dec. 20th, at 10 o'clock, the two-story frame house on the north-east corner of Second and Jefferson streets. The sale will be made without limit or reserve.

☞ For Christmas presents get one of Webster's best Porcelains.

☞ The great holiday confections and bonbons manufactured by Stephen F. Whitman & Son at their splendid new buildings, south west corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Send your orders early.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Winternsmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure, and have much pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of ague, and in every case of failure, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

☞ Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market, I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Winternsmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of Its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but sets upon the liver also, so that in persons of bilious constitutions, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or by higher declension of the system, or situations by continued or intermittent fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will surely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the liver to its natural color complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to malarious influences, and is as valuable in preventing off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup as regulated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas, a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Convention that was to frame her constitution, and for legislative purposes as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last two years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Your Tonic Bitters, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. In connection with the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health is now as good as ever before in the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who have been sick, believing that they will do everything for them as recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

CITY ITEMS.

Denver Coffees and Glaces,

a large variety, at low prices, at Prosser & Wellman's, 35 Market street, between Second and Third.

☞ For years a good pioneer boiler built at Pat's gallery, 24, Fourth street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Fresh supply at reduced prices, at PROSSER & WELLMAN'S, 35 Market, between Second and Third. [dc19 dtf]

COLLADAY'S FIRST ANNUAL DRAWING.

A House Worth $6,000 for Five Dollars.

Colladay's first annual drawing will take place at Metzger Hall Monday evening, December 27, 1869. Simple notice. Go or direct tickets for you. Call at Reuter & Ullrich's, opposite the Commonhouse, and purchase early. d15 Wdtn

☞ Handsome French clocks at WOLF & DURRINGER'S

Beautiful Hair for the Holidays.

Get a bottle of Chevalier's Life for the Hair to-day. Use it at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It is a rich, healthy, creamy, delightful hair dressing; imparting new life and strength to the weakest hair; restoring hair to its original color and arrests its falling out at once. Sold everywhere. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 104 East Twenty-fifth street, New York.

☞ Our own imported Watches have just arrived. [dc18 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER.

☞ Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy positively cures comedones (black heads or grubs); also red, white and pustulated pimples on the face. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. dec7 cod3m

☞ Away with spectacles. Old eyes made young, by using without doctor or medicine. Soft pencil-point on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, c6d-cod3m 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

☞ The following is an extract from a private letter written by the proprietors of the Plantation Bitters:

"We feel no conception of the wide-spread suffering which exists, or of the almost infallible cure produced by the PLANTATION BITTERS, when we first commenced introducing them for sale. We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent, or a debilitated aged member, who needs this tonic. Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to the whole building, and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozens per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. oct4 eod3dwf

Keep the Blood Healthy and All is Well.

Ramdalls, the great blood purifier, by its unrivaled alterative properties, acts upon all the secretions of the system at one and the same time, causing all the organs of the body to perform their proper functions, however morbid they may be. It renews the vital and physical energy, giving new life and vivacity at the same time, so that persons using it feel that they enjoy an entire new life. If every person in the United States were to take one or two bottles of Ramdalls they would be repaid by renewed health and vigor. A dose should be taken three times a day. dc14 cod2

☞ Away with uncomfortable trusses—comfort and cure for the ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, dc14-cod3m, M. D., 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

For the Information

Of all such as may not have been already informed as to the wonderful merits of Hoff's Malt Extract, we will say that it is an excellent and strengthening beverage, a delightful tonic, and a pleasant remedy, and we confidently commend its use to all suffering from disorders of the throat, chest, lungs or stomach, as well as to those needing an invigorator, a tonic, or a beverage, instead of porter, ale, beer, or other alcoholic drinks. Sold by all druggists and grocers. dc14 cod2

The Hair Coloring Preparations Doomed.

Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences. dc14 6m3.

☞ To remove moth patches, freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold only by Dr. B. J. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists. dec7 cod3m

☞ Clocks for everybody, at WOLF & DURRINGER'S. dec12 dtf

Change of Time.

The Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line steamers (reveral or line) now leave at 4 P. M. instead of 3 o'clock, a change long desired by the public. The morning line leaves as usual, at 8 A. M. The steamers of this line are well known to be first-class in all their appointments, a fact which the public appreciate, by extending a liberal patronage. Connections are made at Cincinnati with early morning trains for all points East. dcf dtf

☞ New styles of plated ware, just opened, at dc12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interests by calling at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory. C. HAGAN, 114 Third street. dc6 dlm

☞ Buy your boy a good silver watch, warranted, for $12, at dc12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. dc6 dlm

☞ Go to the clock house to see the assortment. [dl2 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER.

Clothing.

J. L. Deppen is now selling his large stock of ready-made clothing 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other house in the city. Don't forget to call at Fourth and Market, if you want a cheap suit or overcoat. dc6 dl25

☞ You can get a splendid American Watch, 18 carat gold, for $15, at dc12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore: it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard's Pale Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. jal6 dlawlsatwcowly

Toys! Toys!

Go to Murray for Santa Claus Presents.

Cheapest Place in the City.

Go to Murray's for wholesale and retail Variety store, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Go to Murray's to buy your spring and rocking horses, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your gigs, perambulators for babies or children, superior to anything in Louisville, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your velocipedes and automatic dancers, the latest novelty in toys. No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your walking, sleeping, and papa and mamma dolls, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy ladies' and gents' traveling bags, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your trotting cases and games of every variety; also work-boxes and dressing cases for Christmas presents, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

☞ Elgin watches, gold or silver cases, in great variety at [dl2 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Holiday Presents.

Just received, a large and complete stock of fancy scarfs, neck-ties, gloves, shirts, suspenders, &c., at J. L. Deppen's, Fourth and Market. dc14 dlm

☞ You can get a good alarm clock, warranted to keep good time, for $3 50, at dc12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of Its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but sets upon the liver also, so that in persons of bilious constitutions, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or by higher declension of the system, or situations by continued or intermittent fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will surely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the liver to its natural color complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to malarious influences, and is as valuable in preventing off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Winternsmith's Tonic Syrup as regulated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas, a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Convention that was to frame her constitution, and for legislative purposes as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last two years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Your Tonic Bitters, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. In connection with the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health is now as good as ever before in the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who have been sick, believing that they will do everything for them as recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

MARRIED.

BATES—LADU—On the 16th inst., by A. T. Spaulding, Mr. Oscar Bates to Miss Ella Ladu, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

HAWKINS—December 16, at the residence of his father-in-law, Peter Love, JAMES T. HAWKINS, aged 31 years.

Funeral Saturday, December 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of P. Love, on Gr on st., between Fifth and Center. Friends are invited to attend.

Lexington (Ky.) papers please copy.

BROWN—At the residence of her son, Hon. Jno. Young Brown, in Henderson, on the 14th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, in the 86th year of her age.

J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga. W. S. BARTLEY

A. E. CAMP.

FEARS, BARTLEY & CO.,

GENERAL BROKERS,

dc17 dlm Main st., bet. First and Second, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION

Was accomplished by the election of Grant, and a revolution of equal political importance has been effected by the general introduction of that most wonderful preparation,

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

for the beauty, preservation of hair and restoration of gray hair to its original color. Cristadoro's Dyes are the only ones that have ever ATTAINED, and Professor Chilton, over his own signature, declares that it is positively wholesome. Sold by all druggists. Cristadoro's Depot, No. 6 Astor House, New York. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. dc16 dwcowtwtu

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALM, No. 1, cures all Chronic, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sores from Cancer, Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Boils, Carbuncles, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Blotches, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Blood Poisoning, Scald Head, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Moles, Wens, &c. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury, Minerals, Poisons, Impurities of the Blood, Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, Irregularities, Suppressions, Painful Menstruation, Change of Life, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Melancholy, Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Sick Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Involuntary Discharges, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impediments to Marriage, Diseases of Urinary Organs, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Kidneys, &c. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary Derangements, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidneys, &c. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR PARAGON, a medicinal cure for Nervous or General Debility, all old or young, single or married, worn with weakness, Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all orders. Address DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. R. RICHARDSON, M. D., Sole Proprietor, 104 East Twenty-fifth street, New York.

Address DR. R. B. RICHARDS, No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

The Wonderful Discoveries made through the agency of Comstock Lode, Limited, are now in Consolidation with Crown Point, Belcher, Gould & Curry, Ophir, Mexican, Yellow Jacket, Kentuck, Chollar, Potosi, Savage, Hale & Norcross, Sierra Nevada, Union, Imperial, and over 100 other valuable mines, all situated on the Comstock Lode. Full particulars of the Comstock Lode can be obtained from the Trustees of the Consolidation, and from the Secretary, at the office, No. 7 Wall street, New York. Certificates of stock will be issued in exchange for the present stock of the Comstock Lode, Limited, at the rate of one share of the new stock for two shares of the present stock. Stock will be received in exchange at the office of the Secretary, No. 7 Wall street, New York, for one year from date, and thereafter at the office of the Trustees, No. 71 Broadway, New York. Stock certificates will be issued as soon as practicable after the 1st of January, 1870. Parties holding stock in the Comstock Lode, Limited, will receive the benefit of the consolidation. For sale by all druggists. jal dw6m

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a simple vegetable remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by the indiscretions of youth, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, in confidence, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York. dc16 dlm

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Clarke Lodge (No. 81) F. and A. M. is called for Saturday morning, Dec. 18, 1869, at 9½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Wm. Charles Shaw, L. M. of said Lodge. Members of sister Lodges are invited to join with us in paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother. By order of W. M. W. E. WOODRUFF, Secy.

G. A. R.

GRANT ENCAMPMENT, Post No. 1, will meet on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for installation of officers for the ensuing six months, and other important business. Let there be a full attendance. By order of J. W. BARBER, P. C.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

BISHOP CLARKE will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Jefferson and Eighth and Main, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend. dc17 dl2

Religious Notice.

REV. DR. ARCHBALD, President of Hanover College, Indiana, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. McKee's) on Sabbath morning, the 19th, at 11 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CAPITAL, ... $343,098.

Consisting of Premium Notes received on Risks on the Property Insured.

THOMAS COLEMAN, President.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Stoker, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed,
Robt. J. Miller, Jno. B. Semple, Jno. Mahan,
W. C. Hite, Wm. Garvin, William Pfatt.

D. McAUGHTAN, Secretary.

Office east side Fifth street, over the Franklin Bank.

Insures persons against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture in town or country.

All policies are issued for a period of six years.

At the close of the first year, 40 per cent. will be returned to give a note for the aggregate premium for the first year and pay the annual interest. The amount of the premium, and the time for which it will be required, will be endorsed on the policy, the note is cancelled, and further payments are made only as the endorsements fall due. If no cash is required, unless the Company needs it, the note will be left in bank to accumulate interest. If

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The "Galaxy" for January.

The enterprise and literary liveliness of that popular monthly, the "Galaxy," continues with profit to its owners and pleasure to its readers. The number for January is fully up to the standard established in the commencement of this monthly. The table of contents combines originality with currency, and is full of excellent reading matter. It forms half hours with the best writers of the day, and is replete with every variety of mental pabulum. The article, "Ten Years in Rome," giving an account of the private life of the Pope, is very timely. Professor Draper's article on "Poisoned Air," Justin McCarthy's "Science and Orthodoxy in England," and others equally readable, merit the attention of every well-informed person.

II.

Robertson the Playwright.

His first success was the farce called "Caste," which went over old ground in such a taking way that it at once brought him into notice. He has since produced in England "Caste," "Ours," "Society," "Play" and "School," and "Progress." All of these very clever plays have been reproduced in this country with success. They represent with much spirit and a certain graphic pungency many of the leading characters to be met with in all classes of English life. The characters are all natural, life-like, and highly illustrative. This promising dramatic author (T. W. Robertson) is yet young, a thorough man of the world, bred in the school of adversity, and trained by the overcoming of obstacles. He retains withal much sensibility and a love of the true and the good. The morals of his plays are not bad, and as pictures of the society of the period they are most admirable.

III.

The Bible Question

having been settled in Cincinnati, so far as the public schools are concerned, has broken out in New York, and a fierce discussion is going on as to whether the Scriptures shall be excluded from the public schools of that city. The Catholics wish them expelled. The Times (Radical) opposes it, and is unwilling to compromise the question. The Tribune, in answer to a communication from "A Catholic Authority," demanding a share of the public school fund to educate Catholic children in the Catholic faith, says it is impossible to comply with the demand, which is incompatible with the preservation of the common school system; for," to concede to the Tribune, "we cannot concede to Catholics what we refuse to others, and Jews, Infidels, Rationalists, and every other denomination may claim separate schools, and we shall have to concede them, thus breaking up our schools entirely." The Metropolitan Record, the official organ of Archbishop Hughes (Catholic), thinks that "too much importance is attached to the idea that the head only is to be educated, while the heart is able to take care of itself." The matter is being reviewed and discussed with much excitement, and is hardly settled yet.

IV.

Tete-a-Tete.

General conversation is dead. Intercourse, like everything else, tends to consolidation. Interest is now a matter limited to two. Whether it is the selfishness of the age or the dislike of being one of many to say. If you doubt it look in at one of our fashionable parties; watch the dispo sition to "go off among the young people, and the look of vexation which follows your interrupting one of these special privileges. A social reunion in which it was an understood thing that conversation was to be general would be unanimously voted a bore. Society is no longer a species of debating club, in which all give their views of the question under discussion. Everyone is thinking upon his own pleasure, with no disposition to share it. Hence it has grown to be a tacit understanding that a *tete-a-tete* is never to be interrupted. The mere fact of two persons separating themselves from the crowd and seeking a solitude for two is proof that they do not wish to be disturbed, and that the approach of a third party is an intrusion; it being understood that the intruder must wait for a general occasion and the return of the two to the company before it is admissible to make an advance. The custom of stopping in public engaged in a *tete-a-tete* is now fixed. Those who thus isolate themselves from the silently publish the fact that for the being they do not wish to be interfered Thus the reserved rights of those who in the luxury of a *tete-a-tete* are cted, and the most precious privilege vouchsafed to mortals preserved intact.

V.

Who will Receive on New Year's Day?

A delicately perfumed note from one of the most charming of her set asks the question as to whether the calling on New Year's day will be pretty general or not, and whether, as a general thing, every one will receive on that day. This question is rather stunning. It cannot be positively answered, and the nearest thing to be done toward answering it is a mere expression of opinion. The opinion is that the many elegant honors of this city will be thrown open, and the fair hostesses ready and happy to receive the visits and compliments of the season from their hosts of friends and acquaintances. In some instances, the young ladies of certain circles and neighborhoods will receive at one house; thus placing it within the power of the weary men, with long lists of visits, to kill a greater number of very plump young birds with one stone. This plan of a number of young belles receiving together, while most delightful, is apt to have too bewildering an effect upon the senses of the sentimental youths who will be rushing frantically about town, bolting in and out of houses to pay their compliments, rendered incoherent by much panting, to the indifferent creatures collected within the room, and who tumble and stumble in, heated with wine, perhaps, thick of tongue and as susceptible as a boy at dancing school for the first time. Those who commence on sherry should stick to sherry. Young man, change your wine and you are inevitably done for. Don't eat any despatula in the way of sweets or cakes offered, but make an honest meal somewhere on your rounds. No human being can take sixty sips of wine and sixty nibbles at a piece of fruit cake in one day and preserve that steadiness in his legs necessary to dignified locomotion.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

LUCILLE WESTERN is playing "Leah the Forsaken," and Nancy Sykes, in "Oliver Twist," at the National Theater, Philadelphia.

"PROF. J. B. WILLIAMS, a highly educated colored orator from the South," lectured at Springfield, Ohio, the other evening, on "The Origin of American Liberty."

IT is Paris they accuse Prince Napoleon of spending ten millions of dollars in the last fifteen years. They ought to forgive him. He is not likely to do it again.

THE Dowager Marchioness of Westminster is the most interesting widow in Europe. Personally, she is probably not as attractive as one, but then her income of three hundred thousand dollars a year is a sufficient atonement for that.

THE London Spectator advises Mr. Gladstone to make Archbishop Manning a member of the British House of Peers, and is the more in favor of such action because that gentleman, as a Catholic priest, will not transmit the honor and peerage to a descendant.

THE oldest Senator in Congress is Simon Cameron, who was born in 1799. The youngest is Thomas W. Osborn, so-called Senator from Florida, born in 1839. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and the carpet-baggers Mcfield, of Arkansas, Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Spencer, of Alabama, are all under forty.

EDWIN DICKINSON lives in a neat three-story brick house on Locust street, Philadelphia, with her mother. "Dressed in rich Quaker costume, and, though near seventy, still possessed of great personal beauty;" her brother, "a genial, thoughtful, handsome youth, of good looks, dignified and given to sage remarks," and her sister, "witty, intuitive and inclusive in speech." So we are told by Mrs. Cady Stanton, who passed at A. D.'s house the day, and saw the whole family.

MR. COLFAX is by no means sorry for the part he played in the Richardson-McFarland affair. His answer to the charge that he was a party to the divorce fraud in Indiana, he says, "that he gave Mrs. McFarland a letter of introduction as an acquaintance, and not for the use of aiding her in getting a divorce; he would do it again under like circumstances, that he has no defense whatever to offer for his conduct." Just as was expected. His conduct admits of no defense.

A LETTER from Vienna states that Prince Hartfeldt, who considers himself heir to the Mexican throne, is about to marry a daughter of Stolgarth, Miss de Kaufmann, who, before the ceremony, will embrace the Catholic religion. The lady is a niece of the Chancellor of State, de Beust, who, although a Protestant, is regarded as a devoted champion of the ultramontanes in Wurtemberg. The Prince proposes returning, after the marriage, to Mexico, in company with Gen. Fischer, who administered the last religious consolation to the Emperor Maximilian.

ON the new Kentucky Senator, the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Hon. John W. Stevenson, Governor of Kentucky, was yesterday elected United States Senator from that State, to succeed McCreery. Mr. Stevenson is a gentleman of large experience in public life, and of good reputation. He might have been elected Senator when McCreery was, but fell under obligations to serve in the office to which he had been elected by the people of the State. Mr. Stevenson, in private life, is a citizen of Covington, and a genial and popular gentleman, subject to the limitations of the Federal Constitution."

IN a brief article on the subject of the election of the United States Senator in this State, the Kansas City Bulletin says this compliment to the Hon. James R. Doolittle: "The people of Kentucky can honor themselves, if they care of agree on Governor Stevenson or Senator McCreary, by electing a gentleman whose record is one that is every position of public trust has reflected honor upon his State, and who stands before the people in the light of a statesman. We refer to Hon. James R. Beck, of Fayette. If we are not misinformed, he will be the compromise candidate. He is deserving of the high position, by his talents, and by his able Congressional action while a member of the House."

A LATE Washington letter gives us the following: "From Tennessee recent advices have been received here to the effect that Andrew Johnson is in no wise damaged or cast down by the late election. He is said, on the contrary, to be in the most buoyant and rosy frame of mind—McGregor on sale twice hence. The result of the election has caused a very decided manifestation of popular good will for the ex-President, and an equal exhibition of displeasure for the leaders, by whose jealousy and ambition his defeat was secured. That he will come up again is not doubted, or that he will steadily increase his hold on the people. If Brownlow should die, it is said the present Legislature would elect Andrew Johnson to the vacancy."

THE Rev. Nathaniel Gookin Upham, LL.D., died in Concord, N. H., last Saturday. He was born in 1801, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1820. He gained a wide reputation as a lawyer while still a young man, and in 1833, when but 32 years old, was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He filled this office during ten years. Judge Upham has been widely known in the political world as an influential and active Democrat. He was a warm friend of Franklin Pierce from youth, and labored with energy for his election to the Presidency. He was appointed by Mr. Pierce a Commissioner to London to effect the adjustment of claims then pending between citizens of the two countries. In 1858 and 1856 he was sent by the Republicans to the State Legislature. In 1862 the Faculty of Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

THE New York World says Washington correspondent gives us this little sketch of Grant: "The President is plastic because he is ignorant. A man like Sumner, ponderous and unafraid, works easily on the mind of a simple soldier. The politicians who sought him for President will overlook that fact, but made the most of it. If Sumner had known he was a man like Jackson or old Zach. Taylor, do you think they would have trusted him? O no, Jackson and Taylor had the ability to say something. Grant has not—he never says anything, except what he is told to say. He has crude, wandering ideas of statecraft. He has (or has had) the ideas of a all tory man about seizing Cuba, getting hold of Canada, and doing something to protect or annex Mexico. But, whenever any of these matters are talked about to him, and impresses upon him the grave difficulties of the law and policy in the way, he subsides within himself—his idea collapses, and he does not say anything. He won't open his mouth except in monosyllables; he is *afraid*."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Election—The Radicals Disappointed—General Breckinridge—Empty Benches—Leaves of Absence—An Adjournment—House Railroad Committee—Destruction of Bridges.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17, 1869.

Governor Stevenson has been elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Colonel McCreery, and, though the preference of Democratic members of the Legislature and out of it would have led to the selection of Governor Stevenson, the Senator elect made his appearance and returned thanks, in his usual happy style, for the compliment bestowed.

SPEECH OF HON. J. STEVENSON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel the inadequacy of a poor stammering human tongue to express to you my thanks for the honor of your confidence and regard, in the evening which have this day transpired. I have been honored far beyond anything that my merits or talents discretion, but the unsupposed evidences of your affection, I can truly say, I prize above all things, even the honor which the sovereign people, through their Representatives, have this day conferred upon me. [Applause.] It is the dearest thing to my heart of hearts to know that the people among whom I have lived almost a quarter of a century, and have always had their interest in my promotion at heart, have manifested during this evening confidence and love.

It is proud to me, though not a native of Frankfort, to be honored by the people of my county assuming the capital of the State, that the people of that county have honored me by their confidence, and therefore I feel deeply grateful for, this manifestation of affection, coming as it does to me from my political friends but from the people of Frankfort especially. [Cheers.]

But what shall I say of the confidence of the people of this proud old Commonwealth, who, through their Gens at Assembly, have to-day conferred upon me an honor undeserved for my own merits or for any services I could by any possibility have rendered? Their kindness imposes upon me not only the gratitude of my heart but the responsibility of their representation. They call me to occupy a seat in that Senate of equals, where all the States, under the Constitution framed by our fathers, are equal. Their votes to-day has conferred upon me the honor of taking a seat once occupied by Bowar, Clay, Crittenden, Powell and Breckinridge. [Great applause.] While I have never, in any great achievements, manifested a claim to these or any occupied by undistinguished predecessors, I do claim for my party, Democratic friends, yet I feel a pride in myself that I have never flagged in advocating that old Democratic doctrine of state sovereignty and the union of equal States. [Applause.] When two years ago, in an unexpected public calamity, I was called to fill the office I now occupy, a sound calamity caused a vacancy in the United States Senate. I, then, declined to make a canvass of any kind for the position, and would not now. That office filled by my distinguished competitor, who is today as dear to my heart as ever, I believe I am entitled to the place only because I had declined it. I can only now say that this is no time for public speaking.

I hope to meet you all round my fireside on the 8th of January, when I shall have returned duty to every Democratic heart in the State of my choice. On that day I hope to meet you all, and then you will hear from me on the leading subjects. Accept, therefore, my gratitude for this compliment, and rest assured that whether I take my seat in that Senate where every State is represented by two, or whether I remain in the humble sphere of that distinguished position which has hitherto been filled by the noblest and best men of Kentucky, you may rely upon it I at all times and under all circumstances, will never be silenced on all my tongue becomes dumb and I become paralyzed. [Great applause.]

The crowd having been duly *refreshed* after the speech, took up the line of march for the Capital Hotel, where Senator McCreery was quartered. Here again the music was discontinued by the band, and here calls loud and continuous were sent up for Governor Stevenson. The very spacious office of the Capital Hotel was completely jammed, and the shout which went up on McCreery's appearance was deafening. The Senator spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. B. C. M'CREARY.

GENTLEMEN SERENADERS: I thank you for the delightful music that you have furnished on this occasion. Whether it is a serenade to the defeated, a wail of despair for the vanquished, or a martial strain to the conquering hero, I beg leave to tender my grateful acknowledgments for such a compliment to so humble and unworthy a gentleman as myself. [A voice, "Not by a fellow-citizens, since I have been a member of the Senate of the United States, it has been my fortune and misfortune to be identified with many of the interests of the people of Kentucky, which, I understand, are left in doubt, fair dealing is all they require at the hands of any one, and a representative from this State is not understanding and benefited by the wishes and desires of persons who are attempting to punish me for my devotion to the advancement of their own selfish ends. Kentucky has always stood with the Federal Government as a magazine to be worked for the benefit of the whole country, and as a compact between the states to protect the equal political rights of all the citizens. [Applause.] This was the purpose and the object for which the wise and good men who imprinted their lives in the hearts of the people, and whose wisdom and experience established a Constitution for our government.

Never did greater men combine in a nobler cause. History taught them the melancholy lesson that the Government of the world in the most part had been administered in the interests of royalty, aristocracy and monopoly, and in their great wisdom they resolved that this land should be free from their tyranny and oppression, and that their posterity never should be strangers to our institutions and to our laws. But the work have been blessed. The Constitution which they framed and left as a legacy to the children, has been marred and perverted, until if one of them should arise from the grave, he would disown his illegitimate offspring. With what emotion would Andrew Jackson contemplate the Government of which he was elected a by the portion of her white population disfranchised, and the rights of suffrage bestowed upon all the negroes. With what feel ngs would George Washington look upon the violation of his beloved Virginia, sundered and divided in twain with her hills and her valleys reddened in the blood of her sons. Or with what feelings would he view with the ruins of their habitations and homes, the representatives of the States in national councils to seats by arrogance or to plead her cause. Victories as the chief, a military satrap to rule over a band of soldiers declares and enforces the only law known in the land. Think you that the pure soul of Washington could be pacified by the cast of the Reprobates who offer their services to the Government? Think you that their armed heels are planted upon the necks of the people he loved? [Applause.] And where is Texas, the lone bright star that added to the glory of her rays to what she was taught to believe was a glorious galaxy, radiant and pure as the stars of heaven? And where is Mississippi? The eloquent tongue of Prentiss is mute, the Father of Waters flows by her borders, and the clank of her chains awakens the only echoes that greet your ears. Think you that the spirit of the unnumbered thousands who sleep in the pure soil

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closing.				Arriving.			
	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	12		[illegible]		7:45	4:30